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LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland

November, 1987

Maryland

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

J. Randall Evans
Secretary

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
NOVEMBER, 1987

MARYLAND

UNEMPLOYMENT EDGES UP

Maryland's unemployment rate edged up slightly from 4.0 percent in October to 4.1 in November, marking the second month of rising unemployment. The over the month increase in the jobless rate positioned this November's estimate marginally above that of 4.0 percent recorded last year.

The upturn in Maryland's jobless estimate countered the national forecast which showed unemployment falling from 5.7 percent in October to 5.6 percent in November. The decline in the national jobless estimate occurred despite a drop of 89,000 in the number of workers recorded between October and November.

	November 1987	October 1987	November 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,404,501	2,403,613	2,384,667
Total Employment	2,305,003	2,306,420	2,289,464
Total Unemployment	99,498	97,193	95,203
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.0	4.0
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.7	6.6

LABOR FORCE GAINS ADD TO JOBLESS COUNT

Between October and November, nearly 900 persons entered the job market in search of employment, bringing the statewide labor force to a total of 2,404,501. This year's labor force expansion contrasted sharply with last year's experience which showed the labor force receding by slightly more than 3,900 persons. Meanwhile, seasonal layoffs pulled the number of working Marylanders down by 1,417 persons over the month. The impact created by an expanding labor force, in the face of declining employment, was clearly visible on the jobless rolls which increased by slightly more than 2,300 persons through November.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS ADD OVER 4,000 JOBS

Maryland's industrial payrolls increased by an estimated 4,300 jobs during November, following the addition of 8,500 jobs the previous month. Last year, the advance in nonagricultural payrolls was much stronger, with job gains measured at 23,200 over the October-November period.

SERVICE PROVIDERS LEAD THE WAY

Job gains were scattered throughout the industrial spectrum during November, however, service-producing industries exerted the primary influence on nonagricultural payrolls by adding an estimated 4,000 jobs. In anticipation of the holiday season, trade establishments boosted their payrolls by 3,600 jobs. Hiring activity in department stores translated into gains of nearly 1,800 jobs, however, holiday hiring extended beyond this industrial sector. Additional hiring was also reported by food stores, apparel shops, furniture stores, and eating/drinking establishments. Meanwhile, in the services industries, seasonal declines continued to taper payrolls in hotels and amusement/recreation. The depth of the overall decline in the services sector was minimized somewhat by modest gains in health, personal services, and auto repair facilities.

On the goods-producing side of the economy, manufacturing employment increased by an estimated 200 jobs. The job increase in manufacturing, however, was largely attributable to recall activity rather than to actual new job generation. The settlement of labor management disputes in both apparel/textiles and chemical products enabled workers to return to their jobs. These recalls helped to compensate for declining payrolls in food processing and primary metals. In construction, the normal seasonal drop-off in building and repair activity caused employment to recede by nearly 1,600 jobs.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

NOVEMBER 1987

Major Industry Grouping	November 1987	October 1987	November 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2005.9	2001.6	1991.6
Manufacturing	208.4	208.2	209.5
Durable Goods	109.3	109.4	109.7
Nondurable Goods	99.1	98.8	99.8
Nonmanufacturing	1797.5	1793.4	1782.1
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction	145.8	147.4	145.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	94.1	94.0	92.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	516.5	512.9	511.0
Wholesale Trade	113.5	113.4	110.1
Retail Trade	403.0	399.5	400.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	121.3	121.1	119.7
Services	525.2	525.6	514.1
Total Government	392.9	390.7	398.0
Federal	126.5	126.5	132.1
State	91.7	90.8	92.3
Local	174.7	173.4	173.6

The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area stabilized in November, holding at its October rate of 4.5 percent. This November's jobless rate, which is running slightly below that of 4.6 percent recorded last year, marks the lowest level for a November since the recording of regional estimates in 1980. Within the metropolitan area, local unemployment rates ranged from 2.4 percent in Howard County to 6.8 percent in Baltimore City. In the BMA, industrial payrolls were boosted by the addition of 2,000 jobs over the month. Employment gains in retail trade, particularly in department, apparel, and food stores, dominated the November job forecast.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

In Maryland's D.C. suburbs, the jobless scenario also remained relatively low key over the month. While the actual number of people on the region's jobless rolls did decline by 219 through November, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.0 percent. During November, slightly more than 2,400 area residents found employment. Those industries which provided the best potential for hire included department stores, eating/drinking establishments, food stores, and apparel retailers. Additionally, slightly more than 100 new jobs were generated by the area's defense industry. These and other sporadic increases neutralized seasonal drops in construction and services payrolls.

WESTERN MARYLAND

Increased joblessness during November was the most prevalent in the Western Maryland region. During November, the number of unemployed residents in the Western Area rose to 8,177, up from 7,198 in October. This 979 rise in idled workers caused the November jobless rate to move from 7.2 percent to 8.2 percent. Last November's unemployment increase was relatively modest, with unemployment volume rising by just 174 persons and the jobless rate heading up by a mere 0.3 percentage points. All of the western counties experienced increased unemployment over the month, however, Allegany was the only county whose estimate topped the 10.0 percent mark. Throughout the region, seasonal declines in construction and furloughs in manufacturing contributed to this increased level of joblessness.

BALANCE OF STATE

November labor market activity in the Balance of State Area also showed signs of increasing joblessness. The net result of November's scenario was the addition of 1,466 persons to the area's jobless rolls - an increase which was fueled by employment declines and compounded by a slight increase in the size of the area's labor pool. Overall joblessness in the region rose from 5.0 percent in October to 5.8 percent in November. Unemployment rates escalated in all of the shore counties, with the exception of Talbot and Wicomico. Somerset and Worcester, the two eastern counties most affected by seasonal employment related to agriculture, tourism, and other outdoor activities, experienced the largest increases in jobless rates.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--NOVEMBER 1987

Major Industry Grouping	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	Nov. 1987	Oct.1987	Nov. 1987	Oct.1987	Nov. 1987	Oct.1987	Nov. 1987	Oct.1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1077.8	1075.8	721.1	718.4	84.1	84.4	128.7	129.1
Manufacturing	131.3	131.4	35.8	35.5	16.6	16.7	23.6	23.7
Durable Goods	72.4	72.9	19.7	19.5	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	58.9	58.5	16.0	16.0	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	946.5	944.4	685.3	682.9	67.5	67.7	105.1	105.4
Construction	70.0	71.2	61.8	62.8	5.3	5.7	9.0	9.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	55.7	55.7	26.7	26.3	5.0	5.0	7.0	7.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	266.8	265.0	197.3	194.3	22.5	22.4	33.8	34.0
Wholesale Trade	65.6	65.6	37.7	37.4	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	201.2	199.4	159.6	156.9	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	74.7	74.5	40.2	40.2	3.0	2.9	4.9	4.8
Services and Mining	272.4	272.0	203.6	204.6	17.7	17.6	27.2	27.5
Total Government	206.9	206.0	155.7	154.7	14.0	14.1	23.2	23.0
Federal	52.9	53.1	69.5	69.1	1.8	1.7	6.4	6.3
State	64.8	64.6	20.9	20.7	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.5
Local	89.3	88.4	65.4	65.0	8.1	8.2	12.3	12.3

The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

NOVEMBER, 1987

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER*	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER*	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER*	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER*	NOV.'86
MARYLAND	2,404,501	2,403,613	2,305,003	2,306,420	99,498	97,193	4.1	4.0	4.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,157,899	1,159,591	1,106,035	1,107,807	51,864	51,784	4.5	4.5	4.6
BALTIMORE CITY	344,298	345,202	320,743	321,257	23,555	23,945	6.8	6.9	7.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	204,089	204,605	197,902	198,219	6,187	6,386	3.0	3.1	3.1
BALTIMORE	382,372	382,345	367,458	368,047	14,914	14,298	3.9	3.7	3.9
CARROLL	57,176	57,372	55,380	55,468	1,796	1,904	3.1	3.3	3.4
HARFORD	74,446	74,324	71,368	71,482	3,078	2,842	4.1	3.8	3.9
HOWARD	81,340	81,544	79,409	79,537	1,931	2,007	2.4	2.5	2.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,177	14,201	13,776	13,798	401	403	2.8	2.8	2.7
D. C. AREA	951,978	949,783	923,797	921,383	28,181	28,400	3.0	3.0	2.7
CALVERT	20,477	20,385	19,603	19,552	874	833	4.3	4.1	3.4
CHARLES	43,376	43,163	41,991	41,882	1,385	1,281	3.2	3.0	2.4
FREDERICK	71,227	71,295	69,173	68,992	2,054	2,303	2.9	3.2	2.5
MONTGOMERY	399,960	398,932	390,257	389,237	9,703	9,695	2.4	2.4	2.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S	416,938	416,009	402,773	401,721	14,165	14,288	3.4	3.4	3.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	100,094	99,768	91,917	92,570	8,177	7,198	8.2	7.2	6.8
ALLEGANY	33,228	33,194	29,779	29,963	3,449	3,231	10.4	9.7	7.9
GARRETT	11,864	11,859	10,879	11,004	985	855	8.3	7.2	9.2
WASHINGTON	55,002	54,715	51,259	51,603	3,743	3,112	6.8	5.7	5.6
BALANCE OF STATE	194,528	194,471	183,252	184,661	11,276	9,810	5.8	5.0	5.5
CAROLINE	13,047	13,094	12,474	12,564	573	530	4.4	4.0	4.6
CECIL	33,274	33,118	31,370	31,349	1,904	1,769	5.7	5.3	6.8
DORCHESTER	17,047	17,075	15,934	16,297	1,113	778	6.5	4.6	6.1
KENT	9,058	9,174	8,636	8,792	422	382	4.7	4.2	3.7
ST. MARY'S	35,357	35,019	33,810	33,534	1,547	1,485	4.4	4.2	3.4
SOMERSET	11,355	11,140	10,154	10,360	1,201	780	10.6	7.0	9.3
TALBOT	16,422	16,280	15,902	15,757	520	523	3.2	3.2	2.8
WICOMICO	40,653	40,206	38,489	38,071	2,164	2,135	5.3	5.3	4.8
WORCESTER	18,315	19,365	16,483	17,937	1,832	1,428	10.0	7.4	9.3
[1] UNITED STATES	120,611,000	120,744,000	113,809,000	113,898,000	6,802,000	6,845,000	5.6	5.7	6.6

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

Maryland

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
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LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
DECEMBER, 1987

MARYLAND

UNEMPLOYMENT ADVANCES MARGINALLY

Jobseekers, encouraged by the normal increase in hiring activity occurring in selected job sectors during the holiday season, boosted the statewide labor force to a level of 2,416,104 in December, up from 2,404,916 in November. Maryland's labor market responded in kind, however, employment expansion was only sufficiently strong enough to absorb about 87.0 percent of December's labor force growth. As a result, the number of persons on the statewide jobless rolls increased by nearly 1,500 during December, causing the jobless rate to rise slightly from 4.1 percent to 4.2 percent. The increase in the jobless rate, which is relatively consistent with past years, matches this December's unemployment estimate with that of last year.

	December 1987	November 1987	December 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,416,104	2,404,916	2,385,320
Total Employment	2,314,947	2,305,232	2,286,060
Total Unemployment	101,157	99,684	99,260
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.1	4.2
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.6	6.3

The direction of labor market activity in Maryland during December contrasted sharply with the national forecast. Unemployment across the nation dropped by 0.2 percentage points to register 5.4 percent in December. Although the number of employed Americans declined over the month, an even greater drop in the pool of available workers reduced both the level and rate of national unemployment.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS POST FOURTH STRAIGHT MONTHLY INCREASE

Maryland's nonagricultural payrolls advanced by an estimated 5,900 jobs in December, representing the fourth straight monthly rise in industrial employment. The recent pace of employment expansion, although lagging slightly behind that of last year, moved industrial employment to a record high level of 2,011,900.

RETAIL TRADE DOMINATES THE JOB FORECAST

Nonmanufacturing jobs, at a level of 1,798,300 in November, rose by 5,700 in December. The most significant employment gains resulted from seasonal hiring in the state's retail trade establishments, particularly in general merchandise stores, apparel stores, and home furnishing outlets. Job increases in retail trade alone accounted for nearly 93.0 percent of the overall rise in nonmanufacturing payrolls. Job gains in retail trade, augmented by increased hiring activity in personal and health services, defense installations, and local government agencies, helped to neutralize seasonal downswings in hotels, agricultural services, and construction.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

DECEMBER 1987

Major Industry Grouping	December 1987	November 1987	December 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2011.9	2006.0	1998.6
Manufacturing	207.9	207.6	209.1
Durable Goods	108.5	108.4	109.6
Nondurable Goods	99.4	99.3	99.5
Nonmanufacturing	1804.0	1798.3	1789.5
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction	143.7	144.3	143.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	94.5	94.3	93.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	524.2	518.8	517.6
Wholesale Trade	113.5	113.5	110.0
Retail Trade	410.7	405.4	407.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	121.3	121.2	120.1
Services	525.7	525.5	513.3
Total Government	393.0	392.5	399.8
Federal	127.0	126.7	133.4
State	91.1	91.2	93.3
Local	174.9	174.6	173.1

The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
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REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, an increase of 3,748 in the number of unemployed residents caused the December jobless rate to move to 4.8 percent, up from 4.5 percent in November. The increase in the Metropolitan Area's jobless estimates occurred despite a gain of 4,805 in the number of workers recorded between November and December. All of the Metropolitan Area's local jurisdictions experienced increased unemployment with the exception of Howard County where the jobless estimate held steady at 2.4 percent. Baltimore City was positioned at the higher end of the spectrum with 7.4 percent of the city's available labor pool on the jobless rolls during December. The largest unemployment increase occurred in Queen Anne's County where layoffs in food processing and outdoor related activities dampened the employment picture and contributed to a rise in the county's jobless rate from 2.8 percent to 3.5 percent. In general, industrial activity in the BMA followed the expected seasonal norm, with job gains foremost in retail trade and declines centered primarily in the region's construction sector.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

The economic scenario was quite different in the D.C. Metropolitan Area. In December, residential employment in the region surged ahead by 7,057 to reach an all-time high of 931,338. More importantly, as the employment count expanded, the number of unemployed suburbanites declined by nearly 2,100. Reacting to this reduction in unemployment volume, the D.C. Area's jobless rate dropped from 3.0 percent to 2.7 percent. Within the region, jobless rates in December ranged from a low of 2.2 percent in Montgomery to a high of 4.1 percent in Calvert. The region's job market was bolstered by increased hiring activity in all of its major industrial sectors, with the exception of construction. Job gains were strongest in general merchandise/apparel stores, trucking, eating/drinking establishments, and furniture retailers.

WESTERN MARYLAND

In Western Maryland, the withdrawal of more than 600 workers from the job market was the primary factor in reducing the region's jobless rate from 8.2 percent to 8.1 percent. Garrett County, the only western county where labor force expansion occurred, added more than 200 people to their jobless rolls. With this increase, the county's unemployment rate escalated from 8.3 percent to 10.2 percent. Throughout the region, sporadic layoffs, particularly in the construction and services sectors, contributed to an overall decline of 400 jobs in nonagricultural employment.

BALANCE OF STATE

In the Balance of State Area, unemployment held steady at 5.8 percent in December. Despite this seemingly stable picture, overall employment in the region dropped by 1,710 persons--a decline which was masked by the withdrawal of these workers from the labor force. Some noticeable seasonal fluctuations, however, did surface in the counties comprising the area. The seasonal downswing in outdoor activities was particularly noticeable in Worcester County where the jobless rate climbed to 11.3 percent in December, up from November's 10.0 percent.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--DECEMBER 1987

Major Industry Grouping	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	Dec. 1987	Nov.1987	Dec. 1987	Nov.1987	Dec. 1987	Nov.1987	Dec. 1987	Nov.1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1080.1	1078.1	727.2	721.5	83.2	83.6	127.5	128.5
Manufacturing	132.4	131.8	36.0	35.7	15.9	15.8	23.4	23.5
Durable Goods	72.7	72.5	19.9	19.7	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	59.7	59.3	16.1	16.0	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	947.7	946.4	691.2	685.7	67.3	67.8	104.2	105.0
Construction	68.6	69.8	61.1	61.9	4.7	5.3	8.7	9.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	55.1	55.6	27.4	26.7	5.0	5.0	7.1	7.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	269.8	267.6	201.8	197.5	22.8	22.7	33.5	33.8
Wholesale Trade	65.5	65.6	37.7	37.7	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	204.3	202.0	164.1	159.8	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	74.5	74.5	40.2	40.2	2.9	3.0	4.8	4.9
Services and Mining	272.4	271.8	204.3	203.8	17.5	17.7	27.0	27.0
Total Government	207.3	207.0	156.4	155.6	14.3	14.3	23.0	23.2
Federal	52.9	52.9	69.8	69.5	1.8	1.8	6.4	6.4
State	65.2	64.8	20.7	20.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
Local	89.2	89.3	65.9	65.3	8.2	8.2	12.2	12.3

The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

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STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

DECEMBER, 1987

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER*	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER*	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER*	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER*	DECEMBER '86
MARYLAND	2,416,104	2,404,916	2,314,947	2,305,232	101,157	99,684	4.2	4.1	4.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,166,965	1,158,412	1,111,233	1,106,428	55,732	51,984	4.8	4.5	4.8
BALTIMORE CITY	348,059	344,488	322,250	320,857	25,809	23,631	7.4	6.9	7.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	205,573	204,194	198,832	197,972	6,741	6,222	3.3	3.0	3.2
BALTIMORE	384,699	382,512	369,185	367,588	15,514	14,924	4.0	3.9	4.0
CARROLL	57,547	57,185	55,640	55,399	1,907	1,786	3.3	3.1	3.9
HARFORD	74,982	74,461	71,704	71,393	3,278	3,068	4.4	4.1	4.3
HOWARD	81,766	81,393	79,783	79,438	1,983	1,955	2.4	2.4	2.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,339	14,179	13,840	13,781	499	398	3.5	2.8	3.2
D. C. AREA	957,544	952,548	931,338	924,281	26,206	28,267	2.7	3.0	2.7
CALVERT	20,607	20,482	19,763	19,613	844	869	4.1	4.2	3.8
CHARLES	43,650	43,400	42,334	42,013	1,316	1,387	3.0	3.2	2.5
FREDERICK	71,799	71,262	69,737	69,209	2,062	2,053	2.9	2.9	3.1
MONTGOMERY	402,416	400,219	393,442	390,461	8,974	9,758	2.2	2.4	2.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S	419,071	417,185	406,061	402,984	13,010	14,201	3.1	3.4	3.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	99,009	99,629	91,010	91,447	7,999	8,182	8.1	8.2	7.5
ALLEGANY	32,822	33,104	29,551	29,646	3,271	3,458	10.0	10.4	8.7
GARRETT	11,914	11,812	10,700	10,829	1,214	983	10.2	8.3	10.5
WASHINGTON	54,273	54,713	50,759	50,972	3,514	3,741	6.5	6.8	6.1
BALANCE OF STATE	192,587	194,328	181,367	183,077	11,220	11,251	5.8	5.8	6.0
CAROLINE	13,071	13,033	12,332	12,458	739	575	5.7	4.4	5.1
CECIL	33,273	33,268	31,656	31,397	1,617	1,871	4.9	5.6	6.6
DORCHESTER	16,533	17,023	15,547	15,911	986	1,112	6.0	6.5	7.0
KENT	8,717	9,047	8,269	8,624	448	423	5.1	4.7	4.2
ST. MARY'S	35,449	35,330	33,942	33,773	1,507	1,557	4.3	4.4	3.3
SOMERSET	10,853	11,339	9,776	10,143	1,077	1,196	9.9	10.5	11.4
TALBOT	16,298	16,396	15,638	15,878	660	518	4.0	3.2	3.6
WICOMICO	40,740	40,595	38,553	38,433	2,187	2,162	5.4	5.3	5.2
WORCESTER	17,653	18,297	15,654	16,460	1,999	1,837	11.3	10.0	11.8
UNITED STATES [1]	120,206,000	120,611,000	113,679,000	113,809,000	6,526,000	6,802,000	5.4	5.6	6.3

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

5/3/88 S3605-2

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland

January & February 1988

Maryland

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

J. Randall Evans
Secretary

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
JANUARY, 1988

MARYLAND

JOBLESS RATE TAKES A SEASONAL UPTURN

Maryland's unemployment rate reflected the seasonality of employment patterns, increasing by 1.0 percentage points over the month to reach its January level of 5.2 percent. This January's rate, although moderately above that of 4.8 percent recorded last year, represents a significant improvement over the long-term monthly average. From an historical perspective, the unemployment rate in January for the past seven years (1981-1987) has averaged 6.8 percent.

Since October, seasonal increases in the statewide labor force have lagged considerably behind the expansion of previous years. As a result, the labor force exodus which normally occurs in January was relatively moderate this year. Between December and January, the statewide labor pool contracted by an estimated 19,845 residents. This compares to a long-term monthly average labor force decline of 40,280 persons. This January's lower than average labor force withdrawal failed to absorb the full impact of seasonal employment declines, particularly in trade, education, and outdoor-related activities. This imbalance contributed, in large part, to the overall increase in both the volume and rate of unemployment in January.

	January 1988	December 1987	January 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,403,194	2,423,039	2,365,674
Total Employment	2,279,362	2,320,585	2,251,483
Total Unemployment	123,832	102,454	114,191
Unemployment Rate	5.2	4.2	4.8
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.4	7.3

The upturn in Maryland's jobless estimate followed the national forecast which showed unemployment rising from 5.4 percent in December to 6.3 percent in January.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT DECLINES LOWER INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS

During January, seasonal influences typically play an important role in determining the direction of industrial payroll activity. Between December and January, seasonal layoffs reduced Maryland's nonagricultural payrolls by an estimated 33,600 jobs. Despite this anticipated decline, economic growth has proceeded at a steady pace over the past year. Since January, 1987, the addition of slightly more than 65,000 new jobs have boosted the statewide employment base to its current level of 2,017,200.

Seasonal employment declines were scattered throughout the industrial spectrum, lowering employment totals in both the private and public sectors. The greatest job losses occurred within the wholesale /retail trade sector where the end of Christmas buying prompted layoffs which lowered employment by slightly more than 14,000 jobs. Elsewhere in the private sector, a seasonally induced slowdown in building activity caused construction employment to drop off by nearly 7,000 jobs. Seasonal cutbacks also lowered employment in services by an estimated 5,700 jobs, with losses most pronounced in business, educational, agricultural, and amusement services.

In the public sector, semester breaks at colleges and universities were responsible, in large part, for substantial losses in government employment. The downswing in government, however, will most probably be reversed in February when school sessions resume.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

JANUARY 1988

Major Industry Grouping	January 1988	December 1987	January 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2017.2	2050.8	1951.9
Manufacturing	206.3	207.3	206.8
Durable Goods	109.4	109.5	110.8
Nondurable Goods	96.8	97.8	96.0
Nonmanufacturing	1811.0	1843.5	1745.1
Mining	1.8	1.9	1.8
Construction	146.2	153.1	137.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	93.6	94.3	90.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	517.7	531.9	477.3
Wholesale Trade	109.9	111.4	104.7
Retail Trade	407.8	420.5	372.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	125.7	126.1	111.2
Services	536.3	542.0	475.0
Total Government	389.6	394.3	388.1
Federal	128.4	129.2	134.2
State	89.2	91.5	89.1
Local	172.0	173.6	164.8

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Seasonal movements were also reflected in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area's labor market during January. Over the month, the number of workers in the BMA declined by nearly 19,000. The full impact of this employment decline was cushioned somewhat by the withdrawal of an estimated 11,200 participants from the labor force. However, the addition of the remaining 7,772 idled workers to the unemployment rolls moved the area's jobless rate from 4.8 percent in December to 5.5 percent in January. All of the metropolitan area's local jurisdictions experienced increased unemployment, with the exception of Howard County, where the jobless rate held steady at 2.3 percent.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

In the Maryland suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, the addition of approximately 6,500 workers to the region's jobless rolls caused the unemployment rate to rise to 3.5 percent in January, up from 2.8 percent in December. Throughout the region, seasonal declines in construction, trade, services, and government contributed to this increased level of joblessness. All of the suburban counties experienced increased unemployment over the month, with jobless rates ranging from a low of 2.7 percent in Montgomery County to a high of 5.9 percent in Calvert County.

WESTERN MARYLAND

In Western Maryland, seasonal employment declines lowered employment by 1,249 persons. The negative impact of this decline was compounded even further by an increase of an estimated 964 persons in the regional labor force. The net result of this scenario was an increase in the area's jobless rate from 8.0 percent in December to 10.1 percent in January. Locally, the largest numerical unemployment increase of 1,366 persons, occurred in Washington County. Garrett County, however, experienced the largest rate increase of 2.5 percentage points.

BALANCE OF STATE

Joblessness in the Balance of State Area rose by 2.5 percentage points over the month, reaching 8.3 percent in January. Seasonal employment declines over the month lowered industrial payrolls by an estimated 4,700 jobs. Unemployment rates increased in each of the region's local jurisdictions, developing a wide range from a low of 4.9 percent in Talbot County to a high of 14.6 percent in Somerset County.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--JANUARY 1988

Major Industry Grouping	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	Jan. 1988	Dec.1987	Jan. 1988	Dec.1987	Jan. 1988	Dec.1987	Jan. 1988	Dec.1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1075.3	1101.0	709.8	729.1	84.1	85.9	127.5	132.2
Manufacturing	131.5	132.6	35.2	35.6	16.0	16.0	23.4	23.7
Durable Goods	74.7	75.2	18.4	18.4	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	56.7	57.4	16.8	17.2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	943.9	968.4	674.6	693.4	68.2	69.9	104.0	108.4
Construction	68.6	72.5	59.3	62.4	4.6	5.2	8.3	9.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	53.2	53.4	27.5	28.8	5.2	5.3	7.6	7.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	265.6	275.5	192.3	200.4	23.3	23.8	33.9	35.0
Wholesale Trade	63.3	64.6	35.8	36.1	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	202.3	210.9	156.5	164.3	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	74.8	75.3	41.4	41.6	3.0	3.0	4.9	5.0
Services and Mining	281.1	288.2	207.9	210.2	18.2	18.2	26.9	27.6
Total Government	200.7	203.5	146.1	150.0	13.9	14.4	22.5	23.6
Federal	49.4	50.2	66.4	67.1	1.8	1.8	6.3	6.4
State	62.7	62.4	17.8	19.0	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.7
Local	88.6	90.9	61.8	63.9	7.7	8.2	12.3	12.6

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
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Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
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STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JANUARY, 1988

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JANUARY	DECEMBER*	JANUARY	DECEMBER*	JANUARY	DECEMBER*	JANUARY	DECEMBER*	JANUARY '87
MARYLAND	2,403,194	2,423,039	2,279,362	2,320,585	123,832	102,454	5.2	4.2	4.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,161,433	1,172,635	1,097,147	1,116,121	64,286	56,514	5.5	4.8	5.4
BALTIMORE CITY	342,091	345,418	313,825	319,253	28,266	26,165	8.3	7.6	8.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	205,917	208,575	198,305	201,735	7,612	6,840	3.7	3.3	3.6
BALTIMORE	375,559	380,492	358,555	364,756	17,004	15,736	4.5	4.1	4.5
CARROLL	59,607	59,170	56,264	57,237	3,343	1,933	5.6	3.3	5.4
HARFORD	78,065	77,490	72,905	74,166	5,160	3,324	6.6	4.3	4.9
HOWARD	85,311	86,780	83,326	84,767	1,985	2,013	2.3	2.3	2.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,882	14,712	13,966	14,208	916	504	6.2	3.4	4.7
D. C. AREA	944,096	952,657	911,194	926,257	32,902	26,400	3.5	2.8	3.1
CALVERT	21,432	21,344	20,160	20,494	1,272	850	5.9	4.0	4.7
CHARLES	44,292	44,732	42,700	43,406	1,592	1,326	3.6	3.0	2.9
FREDERICK	73,257	72,344	69,124	70,267	4,133	2,077	5.6	2.9	4.4
MONTGOMERY	399,790	404,493	389,021	395,452	10,769	9,041	2.7	2.2	2.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	405,326	409,745	390,189	396,639	15,137	13,106	3.7	3.2	3.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	101,784	100,820	91,476	92,725	10,308	8,095	10.1	8.0	9.2
ALLEGANY	32,560	32,584	28,701	29,217	3,859	3,287	11.9	10.1	10.5
GARRETT	12,127	12,391	10,614	11,153	1,513	1,238	12.5	10.0	12.5
WASHINGTON	57,097	55,925	52,161	52,355	4,936	3,570	8.6	6.4	7.7
BALANCE OF STATE	195,880	196,929	179,545	185,482	16,335	11,447	8.3	5.8	7.4
CAROLINE	13,818	13,763	12,814	12,991	1,004	772	7.3	5.6	6.6
CECIL	34,321	33,276	31,024	31,648	3,297	1,628	9.6	4.9	7.7
DORCHESTER	17,269	16,558	15,699	15,565	1,570	993	9.1	6.0	9.9
KENT	8,787	8,913	8,044	8,455	743	458	8.5	5.1	8.0
ST. MARY'S	35,513	36,767	33,389	35,204	2,124	1,563	6.0	4.3	4.3
SOMERSET	10,904	10,943	9,308	9,853	1,596	1,090	14.6	10.0	14.5
TALBOT	15,774	16,644	14,995	15,965	779	679	4.9	4.1	4.3
WICOMICO	41,379	41,542	38,645	39,307	2,734	2,235	6.6	5.4	5.7
WORCESTER	18,115	18,523	15,627	16,494	2,488	2,029	13.7	11.0	13.6
[1] UNITED STATES	119,742,000	120,206,000	112,139,000	113,679,000	7,603,000	6,526,000	6.3	5.4	7.3

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
FEBRUARY, 1988

JOBLESS RATE DIPS SLIGHTLY

Maryland's labor market, which was diminished by a series of seasonal layoffs in January, gradually began to regain its equilibrium in February. Following a sizeable increase in January, the jobless rate eased down by 0.1 percentage points to register 5.1 percent in February. Last year's labor market experience showed a contrasting picture, with the jobless rate rising slightly from 4.8 percent in January to 4.9 percent in February.

The decline in Maryland's jobless rate this February was triggered by an increase in the number of working residents from 2,270,527 to 2,273,601. This employment gain of 3,074 persons was more than enough to offset a 2,260 person rise in the labor force and sufficiently strong enough to reduce the unemployment rolls by 814 persons. In February, 1987 labor market trends showed the statewide employment rolls declining by 9,297 persons. While nearly 87.0 percent of this employment decline was absorbed by the exodus of workers from the job market, slightly more than 1,200 persons elevated the unemployment rolls.

	February 1988	January 1988	February 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,396,309	2,394,049	2,357,598
Total Employment	2,273,601	2,270,527	2,242,186
Total Unemployment	122,708	123,522	115,412
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	4.9
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.3	7.1

The outlook for jobseekers across the nation also improved somewhat in February. Over the month, the number of American workers rose by 308,000. Meanwhile, the jobless rolls declined by 121,000 persons, signaling a drop in the unemployment rate from 6.3 percent in January to 6.1 percent in February.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS ADD OVER 4,000 JOBS

Total wage and salary employment increased by an estimated 4,200 jobs in February, recouping a portion of the seasonal losses experienced in January. Last year, the advance in nonagricultural payrolls was much more limited, with job gains measured at just 700 over the January-February period.

SERVICE PROVIDERS PROMPT EXPANSION

The bulk of the job gains over the month were principally the effect of usual seasonal activity. The reopening of schools following semester breaks boosted employment in both state and local government. Employment also expanded considerably in the services sector, with increases in educational services accounting for slightly more than one-third of the industry group's gains. Health services also increased noticeably during February, adding an estimated 500 jobs. The combined additions in government and services helped to offset an estimated loss of 1,500 jobs in the state's transportation, communications, and public utilities sector, the majority of which occurred in communications services.

On the goods-producing side of the economy, manufacturing payrolls were marked by a series of ups and downs. On the positive side, job gains were noted in fabricated metals, nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, and printing and publishing. Meanwhile, in construction, the normal seasonal retrenchment in building activity continued to pare payrolls, with losses totaling an estimated 2,800 jobs over the month.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

FEBRUARY 1988

Major Industry Grouping	February 1988	January 1988	February 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2011.3	2007.1	1952.6
Manufacturing	205.3	205.6	206.1
Durable Goods	108.7	109.0	110.0
Nondurable Goods	96.6	96.5	96.0
Nonmanufacturing	1806.0	1801.5	1746.5
Mining	1.7	1.8	1.7
Construction	143.3	146.1	135.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	90.9	92.4	90.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	515.6	515.6	496.5
Wholesale Trade	110.4	110.3	106.5
Retail Trade	405.2	405.3	390.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	126.0	125.7	120.9
Services	537.7	534.7	511.3
Total Government	390.7	385.2	391.0
Federal	127.8	128.4	128.6
State	89.2	88.8	90.2
Local	173.7	168.0	172.2

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the jobless rate, measured at 5.6 percent, remained unchanged over the month. Last February, the regional unemployment rate was slightly lower at 5.3 percent. On a county-by-county basis, over the month changes in jobless estimates were relatively minor. The most noticeable change occurred in Carroll County where the withdrawal of an estimated 177 persons from the labor force prompted a like decline in unemployment volume, causing the county's jobless rate to decline from 5.6 percent to 5.3 percent.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

In Maryland's D.C. suburbs, a decline of 1,435 persons on the region's jobless rolls helped to lower the suburban unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage points to register 3.3 percent in February. Unemployment rates declined in each of the suburban counties, with estimates in February ranging from a low of 2.6 percent in Montgomery County to a high of 5.6 percent in Calvert County.

WESTERN MARYLAND

Regional unemployment trends were consistent with those statewide, with the exception of the Western Maryland Area. In the western counties, the addition of 671 persons to the area's jobless rolls was fueled by employment declines and compounded further by an increase in the size of the regional labor force. Overall joblessness in the region rose from 10.1 percent in January to 10.7 percent in February. Last February's unemployment increase was less pronounced, with unemployment volume rising by 421 persons and the jobless rate heading up by 0.4 percentage points.

BALANCE OF STATE

The unemployment rate in the Balance of State stabilized in February, holding at the January rate of 8.3 percent. Although the regional picture was relatively low key, some noticeable seasonal fluctuations did surface in the counties comprising the area. In Cecil County, an increase of 240 in the number of unemployed persons pushed the county's rate over the 10.0 percent mark. Unemployment also increased noticeably in Somerset County, from 14.5 percent to 15.2 percent. Despite this increase, Somerset's current unemployment rate is running slightly below last year's monthly rate of 15.5 percent.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--FEBRUARY 1988

Major Industry Grouping	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	Feb. 1988	Jan.1988	Feb. 1988	Jan.1988	Feb. 1988	Jan.1988	Feb. 1988	Jan.1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1077.4	1075.5	715.8	712.1	83.7	83.6	128.7	128.0
Manufacturing	131.2	131.5	35.4	35.6	15.8	16.0	23.5	23.2
Durable Goods	74.3	74.6	18.4	18.5	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	56.9	57.0	17.0	17.2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	946.1	943.9	680.4	676.5	67.9	67.6	105.2	104.8
Construction	68.7	69.0	60.2	59.7	4.5	4.6	8.7	9.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	52.2	53.1	26.8	27.6	5.3	5.2	7.7	7.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	264.8	265.5	192.3	192.2	22.9	22.9	33.7	33.8
Wholesale Trade	64.2	63.8	35.9	35.8	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	200.6	201.8	156.4	156.4	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	74.8	74.7	41.7	41.7	3.0	3.0	5.0	4.9
Services and Mining	284.2	281.1	209.7	208.8	18.2	18.1	27.1	26.9
Total Government	201.4	200.5	149.5	146.4	14.1	13.8	23.1	22.4
Federal	49.3	49.5	66.6	67.0	1.8	1.8	6.2	6.3
State	62.3	62.3	18.4	17.8	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.8
Local	89.8	88.7	64.5	61.6	8.0	7.7	12.3	12.3

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

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STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

FEBRUARY, 1988

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEBRUARY	JANUARY*	FEBRUARY	JANUARY*	FEBRUARY	JANUARY*	FEBRUARY	JANUARY*	FEBRUARY '87
MARYLAND	2,396,309	2,394,049	2,273,601	2,270,527	122,708	123,522	5.1	5.2	4.9
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,156,627	1,156,569	1,092,355	1,092,335	64,272	64,234	5.6	5.6	5.3
BALTIMORE CITY	340,462	340,881	312,455	312,449	28,007	28,432	8.2	8.3	7.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	205,188	204,957	197,439	197,435	7,749	7,522	3.8	3.7	3.6
BALTIMORE	374,522	373,914	356,989	356,983	17,533	16,931	4.7	4.5	4.5
CARROLL	59,168	59,345	56,018	56,017	3,150	3,328	5.3	5.6	5.7
HARFORD	77,568	77,719	72,587	72,586	4,981	5,133	6.4	6.6	5.3
HOWARD	84,947	84,951	82,962	82,960	1,985	1,991	2.3	2.3	2.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,772	14,800	13,905	13,905	867	895	5.9	6.0	5.9
D. C. AREA	943,033	941,231	911,628	908,391	31,405	32,840	3.3	3.5	3.2
CALVERT	21,303	21,394	20,170	20,098	1,193	1,296	5.6	6.1	5.4
CHARLES	44,268	44,155	42,720	42,568	1,548	1,587	3.5	3.6	3.0
FREDERICK	72,849	73,064	69,157	68,912	3,692	4,152	5.1	5.7	5.4
MONTGOMERY	399,551	398,564	389,206	387,824	10,345	10,740	2.6	2.7	2.5
PRINCE GEORGE'S	405,002	404,054	390,375	388,989	14,627	15,065	3.6	3.7	3.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	101,255	100,784	90,192	90,563	10,863	10,221	10.7	10.1	9.6
ALLEGANY	32,211	32,268	28,368	28,429	3,843	3,839	11.9	11.9	11.3
GARRETT	12,041	11,998	10,468	10,506	1,573	1,492	13.1	12.4	12.6
WASHINGTON	57,003	56,518	51,556	51,628	5,447	4,890	9.6	8.7	8.0
BALANCE OF STATE	195,394	195,465	179,226	179,237	16,168	16,228	8.3	8.3	8.3
CAROLINE	13,650	13,787	12,682	12,802	968	985	7.1	7.1	8.2
CECIL	34,461	34,135	30,951	30,865	3,510	3,270	10.2	9.6	8.6
DORCHESTER	17,250	17,244	15,617	15,688	1,633	1,556	9.5	9.0	12.9
KENT	8,626	8,770	7,932	8,035	694	735	8.0	8.4	9.0
ST. MARY'S	35,138	35,443	33,160	33,330	1,978	2,113	5.6	6.0	4.5
SOMERSET	10,891	10,876	9,240	9,294	1,651	1,582	15.2	14.5	15.5
TALBOT	16,333	15,766	15,543	14,988	790	778	4.8	4.9	5.3
WICOMICO	40,743	41,445	38,235	38,620	2,508	2,725	6.2	6.6	6.3
WORCESTER	18,302	18,099	15,866	15,615	2,436	2,484	13.3	13.7	11.6
[1] UNITED STATES	121,678,000	121,491,000	114,196,000	113,888,000	7,482,000	7,603,000	6.1	6.3	7.1

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

5/11/88

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LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland

MARCH 1988

Maryland

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

J. Randall Evans
Secretary

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
MARCH, 1988

LABOR MARKET MAKES SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS

The labor market status of Maryland residents improved significantly between February and March. As warming weather enhanced job opportunities, the statewide jobless rate took a favorable turn, declining by 0.5 percentage points over the month to register 4.6 percent in March. Last year, a decline of 0.2 percentage points left March with a slightly higher jobless estimate of 4.7 percent. The current rate of 4.6 percent is the lowest March unemployment rate in almost a decade and a half.

Both the labor force and employment levels hit new records for the month of March. Jobseekers, encouraged by the onset of springtime hiring activity, boosted the statewide labor force to a level of 2,405,073 in March, up from 2,398,903 in February. The success rate of both new entrants and previously idled jobseekers in finding employment was clearly evident as unemployment fell by 11,309 persons while employment expanded by 17,479 to total 2,293,753.

Between March of this year and March of last year, slightly more than 21,400 jobseekers entered the statewide labor force, with nearly 98.0 percent of these new entrants joining the ranks of the employed.

	March 1988	February 1988	March 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,405,073	2,398,903	2,383,646
Total Employment	2,293,753	2,276,274	2,272,770
Total Unemployment	111,320	122,629	110,876
Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.1	4.7
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.2	6.9

On average, Maryland jobseekers fared slightly better than those nationally during March. Although the number of American workers increased over the month, the rate of employment expansion in Maryland surpassed the national gain by a ratio of 2 to 1. National unemployment did decline albeit proportionately more slowly than in Maryland. The end result was a national unemployment rate of 5.9 percent in March, down from 6.2 percent in February.

SEASONAL HIRING BOOSTS PAYROLLS

In March, Maryland's nonagricultural wage and salary employment hit a new record for that month of the year, totaling 2,026,000 jobs. Employment this March exceeded last March's total by 44,000 jobs. However, springtime expansion this year has begun at a much slower pace than last year. After declining by 36,200 jobs between December, 1987 and February, 1988, employment registered a seasonal increase of 11,400 jobs in March. Seasonal hiring last March boosted employment by 29,400 jobs, following a wintertime loss of a much higher 50,200 jobs.

Job gains during March were shared by both the private and public sector. Within the private sector, construction and services were the leading growth contributors. Employment gains in these two sectors, when combined, were responsible for nearly two-thirds of the total job generation during March. In construction, special trade contractors provided the largest number of opportunities and, in services, agribusiness, amusement/recreation, health, and business services were the big gainers. Elsewhere in the private sector, seasonal hiring activity was also strong in eating and drinking places, auto dealers and service stations, and in trade establishments selling building materials, garden supplies, and hardware. Meanwhile, the employment picture in the manufacturing industry was clouded by the onset of a labor dispute which idled more than 300 workers in the durable goods sector.Within the public sector, continuing recall activity at public colleges and universities, community colleges, and local boards of education exerted the primary influence on state and local government payrolls by adding an estimated 3,900 jobs.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

MARCH 1988

Major Industry Grouping	March 1988	February 1988	March 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2026.0	2014.6	1982.3
Manufacturing	205.4	205.6	207.3
Durable Goods	108.5	108.9	110.6
Nondurable Goods	96.9	96.7	96.7
Nonmanufacturing	1820.6	1809.0	1775.0
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction	149.3	144.9	140.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	91.1	91.1	90.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	516.2	515.7	503.1
Wholesale Trade	110.5	110.5	107.8
Retail Trade	405.7	405.2	395.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	125.8	125.9	121.9
Services	540.5	537.4	520.4
Total Government	396.0	392.3	396.7
Federal	127.9	128.1	129.2
State	92.5	90.9	92.3
Local	175.6	173.3	175.2

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, an increase of an estimated 7,700 jobs on the region's industrial payrolls helped to reduce the area's unemployment rolls by 5,741 persons, easing the jobless rate down from 5.6 percent in February to 5.1 percent in March. All of the metropolitan area's local jurisdictions shared in this decline. Locally, unemployment rates in March ranged from a low of 2.3 percent in Howard County to a high of 7.7 percent in Baltimore City. Throughout the region, jobs multiplied as seasonal hiring got underway in construction, eating and drinking places, amusement and recreation services, and agribusiness.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

In Maryland's D.C. suburbs, a decline of 0.2 percentage points over the month lowered the regional unemployment rate to 3.1 percent in March--a rate identical to that recorded in March, 1987. In both Calvert and Frederick counties, unemployment rates dropped by a full percentage point. Increased hiring activity boosted employment in each of the region's major industrial sectors. The largest gains occurred in construction, followed by public education and services.

WESTERN MARYLAND

At 9.1 percent, Western Maryland had the highest unemployment rate of the state's four regions. However, the area's jobless rate did drop significantly from February's estimate of 10.8 percent. Although employment in the region did increase by 344 persons over the month, the withdrawal of nearly 1,500 persons from the job market was the primary factor in reducing the region's jobless rate. Nearly 95.0 percent of the regional labor force decline occurred in Washington County where the jobless rate dropped from 9.5 percent in February to 7.4 percent in March.

BALANCE OF STATE

Unemployment in the Balance of State receded from 7.9 percent in February to 6.9 percent in March. All of the shore counties, with the exception of Wicomico where unemployment held steady at 6.1 percent, experienced reduced levels of joblessness. In both Dorchester and Talbot Counties, unemployment declines, however, were the direct result of labor force withdrawal rather than increasing employment. Recalls in education and seasonal hiring in construction, eating and drinking places and services contributed to the improvement in regional labor market conditions.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--MARCH 1988

Major Industry Grouping	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	Mar. 1988	Feb.1988	Mar. 1988	Feb.1988	Mar. 1988	Feb.1988	Mar. 1988	Feb.1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1084.8	1077.1	720.5	714.8	84.1	83.8	129.8	129.0
Manufacturing	131.1	131.3	35.8	35.5	15.8	15.8	23.5	23.9
Durable Goods	74.1	74.4	18.6	18.4	-	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	57.0	56.9	17.2	17.1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	953.7	945.8	684.7	679.3	68.3	68.0	106.3	105.1
Construction	70.8	68.5	61.8	59.7	4.6	4.7	9.6	9.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	52.4	52.0	26.9	26.7	5.3	5.2	7.5	7.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	265.9	264.9	192.3	192.0	23.0	23.0	33.5	33.5
Wholesale Trade	64.2	64.2	35.9	35.8	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	201.7	200.7	156.4	156.2	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	74.5	74.5	41.7	41.7	2.9	2.9	5.0	4.9
Services and Mining	286.6	284.3	211.0	209.6	18.3	18.1	27.4	27.0
Total Government	203.5	201.6	151.0	149.6	14.2	14.1	23.3	23.1
Federal	49.2	49.3	66.8	66.8	1.8	1.8	6.2	6.3
State	62.9	62.4	19.3	18.5	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.5
Local	91.4	89.9	64.9	64.3	8.1	8.0	12.4	12.3

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

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Additional industry detail available upon request.
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MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
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STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

MARCH 1988

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MARCH	FEBRUARY*	MARCH	FEBRUARY*	MARCH	FEBRUARY*	MARCH	FEBRUARY*	MARCH '87
MARYLAND	2,405,073	2,398,903	2,293,753	2,276,274	111,320	122,629	4.6	5.1	4.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,160,949	1,158,200	1,102,005	1,093,515	58,944	64,685	5.1	5.6	5.1
BALTIMORE CITY	341,428	341,073	315,215	312,786	26,213	28,287	7.7	8.3	7.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	206,304	205,410	199,183	197,649	7,121	7,761	3.5	3.8	3.5
BALTIMORE	376,470	374,967	360,143	357,368	16,327	17,599	4.3	4.7	4.4
CARROLL	58,934	59,225	56,513	56,078	2,421	3,147	4.1	5.3	5.1
HARFORD	77,352	77,680	73,228	72,664	4,124	5,016	5.3	6.5	4.7
HOWARD	85,707	85,064	83,695	83,050	2,012	2,014	2.3	2.4	2.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,753	14,782	14,028	13,920	725	862	4.9	5.8	4.9
D. C. AREA	949,913	943,963	920,097	912,429	29,816	31,534	3.1	3.3	3.1
CALVERT	21,362	21,402	20,357	20,188	1,005	1,214	4.7	5.7	4.8
CHARLES	44,620	44,310	43,117	42,758	1,503	1,552	3.4	3.5	3.2
FREDERICK	72,712	72,897	69,800	69,218	2,912	3,679	4.0	5.0	4.6
MONTGOMERY	402,913	400,002	392,822	389,548	10,091	10,454	2.5	2.6	2.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	408,306	405,353	394,001	390,718	14,305	14,635	3.5	3.6	3.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	100,071	101,531	90,950	90,606	9,121	10,925	9.1	10.8	8.8
ALLEGANY	32,255	32,285	28,715	28,428	3,540	3,857	11.0	11.9	10.5
GARRETT	12,067	12,117	10,590	10,496	1,477	1,621	12.2	13.4	12.2
WASHINGTON	55,749	57,129	51,645	51,682	4,104	5,447	7.4	9.5	7.0
BALANCE OF STATE	194,142	195,208	180,702	179,723	13,440	15,485	6.9	7.9	7.3
CAROLINE	13,709	13,702	12,913	12,728	796	974	5.8	7.1	7.1
CECIL	33,500	33,766	31,228	30,933	2,272	2,833	6.8	8.4	7.7
DORCHESTER	17,066	17,298	15,635	15,674	1,431	1,624	8.4	9.4	11.1
KENT	8,723	8,640	8,236	7,959	487	681	5.6	7.9	7.1
ST. MARY'S	35,363	35,267	33,463	33,262	1,900	2,005	5.4	5.7	4.6
SOMERSET	10,845	10,915	9,320	9,268	1,525	1,647	14.1	15.1	14.0
TALBOT	15,979	16,399	15,434	15,601	545	798	3.4	4.9	4.1
WICOMICO	41,039	40,875	38,530	38,375	2,509	2,500	6.1	6.1	5.4
WORCESTER	17,918	18,346	15,943	15,923	1,975	2,423	11.0	13.2	11.7
[1] UNITED STATES	119,957,000	119,942,000	112,867,000	112,460,000	7,090,000	7,482,000	5.9	6.2	6.9

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

Maryland

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
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Maryland
Department of Economic & Employment Development

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland

April and May, 1988

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

J. Randall Evans
Secretary

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
APRIL, 1988

MARYLAND

SPRINGTIME HIRING LOWERS UNEMPLOYMENT

Springtime hiring, although somewhat slower than the norm, helped to bolster Maryland's job market during April. Responding to the expansion in employment opportunities, total unemployment in the state fell from 4.6 percent of the labor force in March to 4.0 percent in April. The current rate of joblessness, which shows a marked improvement over this year's high of 5.2 percent in January, is slightly below last April's estimate of 4.2 percent and considerably below the long-term monthly average (1980-1987) of 5.9 percent. Historically, this marks the lowest rate for an April since the 3.9 percent recorded in 1973.

	April 1988	March 1988	April 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,405,632	2,401,371	2,397,708
Total Employment	2,309,869	2,290,423	2,297,015
Total Unemployment	95,763	110,948	100,693
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.6	4.2
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.9	6.2

The statewide labor pool, estimated at 2,401,371 in March, rose to 2,405,632 in April. The success rate of new and re-entrant jobseekers in finding employment was clearly evident as unemployment fell by 15,185 persons while employment expanded by 19,446 persons to total 2,309,869.

Since last April, the labor market experience of Maryland residents has improved noticeably. The number of participants in the labor market has risen by slightly more than 7,900 persons over the year. More importantly, there are now 12,854 more residents with jobs and 4,930 fewer persons on the jobless rolls.

Nationally, the unemployment rate declined by a like 0.6 percentage points over the month to register 5.3 percent in April. The U.S. rate, although falling, topped Maryland's estimate by 1.3 percentage points in April.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS STIMULATED BY SEASONAL ACTIVITY

With spring hiring underway, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment increased by an estimated 5,600 jobs during April. This year's spring expansion, however, got off to a relatively slow start, running substantially behind the pace set in 1987. Last year, seasonal hiring added a much higher 24,000 jobs to the statewide industrial payrolls.

SERVICE PROVIDERS LEAD THE WAY

The services industries led the April expansion, providing area jobseekers with an estimated 2,900 opportunities. Job gains in services were largely seasonal, with hiring activity strongest in amusement/recreation, hotels/lodging places, and agricultural services. Additional hiring was also noted in health services and membership organizations. On the down side, employment in educational services declined somewhat due to spring vacations at private colleges and universities. Employment in business services also dropped off as firms engaged in income tax preparation began to pare their staffs as the filing period came to a clos..

Trade establishments also boosted their payrolls during April, adding an estimated 1,700 jobs. On the retail level, hiring activity was strongest in eating/drinking establishments, building materials/gardening supply stores, and home furnishing outlets.

On the goods-producing side of the economy, scattered layoffs in manufacturing reduced the overall industry employment total by 400 jobs. Reduced employment levels were noted in transportation equipment, apparel/textiles and printing/publishing, in particular. On the up side, construction continued to pull out of its winter doldrums, adding an estimated 2,800 jobs during April. The primary growth contributor in the sector was heavy trade contractors.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

APRIL 1988

Major Industry Grouping	April 1988	March 1988	April 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2028.1	2022.5	2006.0
Manufacturing	205.7	206.1	206.7
Durable Goods	109.1	109.1	110.3
Nondurable Goods	96.6	97.0	96.4
Nonmanufacturing	1822.4	1816.4	1799.3
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.8
Construction	150.0	147.2	147.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	91.3	91.2	92.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	516.7	515.0	507.8
Wholesale Trade	110.9	110.5	108.4
Retail Trade	405.8	404.5	399.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	125.9	125.9	122.8
Services	542.8	539.9	531.1
Total Government	393.9	395.5	396.1
Federal	127.5	127.7	130.3
State	92.4	92.1	92.3
Local	174.0	175.7	173.5

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Seasonal hiring also helped to improve economic conditions in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area during April. A decline of 8,579 persons on the region's jobless rolls helped to reduce the area's unemployment rate by almost a full percentage point to register 4.3 percent in April. Last April's rate was slightly higher at 4.6 percent. Baltimore City had the highest jobless rate in the region, however, it did drop significantly from 7.7 percent in March to 6.8 percent in April. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, industrial payrolls were boosted by the addition of 4,900 jobs over the month. Job gains were particularly noteworthy within construction and trade.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

The unemployment rate in Maryland's D.C. suburbs edged down from 3.1 percent in March to 2.9 percent in April. A regional employment gain of 5,685 persons was more than enough to offset a rise of 3,688 persons in the labor force and sufficiently strong enough to reduce unemployment volume by 1,997. Unemployment declined in each of the region's local jurisdictions, with jobless rates in April ranging from 2.4 percent in Montgomery County to 4.2 percent in Calvert County. In the D.C. area, hiring activity was strongest in construction, especially among heavy trade contractors, and in services.

WESTERN MARYLAND

Regionally, the state's highest unemployment rate was found in Western Maryland. Unemployment in the Western region, although declining, tipped the scale at 7.2 percent, down from 9.0 percent in March. In absolute terms, this translates into a reduction of 1,917 persons on the unemployment rolls. The largest decline, from 12.1 percent to 8.8 percent, occurred in Garrett County. Jobseekers in the area were aided primarily by seasonal increases in services and construction.

BALANCE OF STATE

In the Shore Area, unemployment declined by 1.5 percentage points over the month to register 5.4 percent in April. Seasonal hiring activity over the month boosted regional payrolls by slightly more than 3,000 jobs. Trade and services, when combined, accounted for more than 85.0 percent of the region's industrial growth. In Worcester County, the jobless rate declined from 10.9 percent to 6.4 percent as employers began to rebuild their work forces in anticipation of the influx of tourists into Ocean City.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--APRIL 1988

Major Industry Grouping	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	Apr. 1988	Mar.1988	Apr. 1988	Mar.1988	Apr. 1988	Mar.1988	Apr. 1988	Mar.1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1089.4	1084.5	721.8	721.0	85.3	84.4	133.0	129.9
Manufacturing	130.9	131.3	35.8	35.8	16.0	15.9	23.7	23.4
Durable Goods	74.0	74.3	18.7	18.6	7.4	7.2	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	56.9	57.0	17.1	17.2	8.6	8.7	15.0	14.7
Nonmanufacturing	958.5	953.2	686.0	685.2	69.3	68.5	109.3	106.5
Construction	73.0	71.3	63.3	61.8	5.0	4.6	9.8	9.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	52.8	52.3	27.2	27.1	5.3	5.3	7.5	7.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	267.2	265.7	192.2	192.6	23.1	23.0	35.1	33.7
Wholesale Trade	64.6	64.4	36.2	36.0	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	202.6	201.3	156.0	156.6	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	74.0	74.4	42.0	41.7	3.0	2.9	5.0	5.0
Services and Mining	286.6	286.4	211.1	210.6	18.5	18.3	28.6	27.4
Total Government	204.9	203.1	150.2	151.4	14.4	14.4	23.3	23.4
Federal	49.5	49.5	67.0	67.1	1.8	1.8	6.2	6.2
State	63.0	62.6	19.7	19.3	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7
Local	92.4	91.0	63.5	65.0	8.1	8.1	12.4	12.5

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

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STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

APRIL, 1988

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	APRIL	MARCH*	APRIL	MARCH*	APRIL	MARCH*	APRIL	MARCH*	APRIL '87
MARYLAND	2,405,632	2,401,371	2,309,869	2,290,423	95,763	110,948	4.0	4.6	4.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,156,739	1,158,563	1,106,551	1,099,796	50,188	58,767	4.3	5.1	4.6
BALTIMORE CITY	339,484	340,788	316,515	314,583	22,969	26,205	6.8	7.7	7.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	205,973	205,869	200,005	198,784	5,968	7,085	2.9	3.4	3.1
BALTIMORE	376,128	375,665	361,629	359,421	14,499	16,244	3.9	4.3	4.0
CARROLL	58,187	58,809	56,746	56,400	1,441	2,409	2.5	4.1	3.6
HARFORD	76,560	77,182	73,530	73,081	3,030	4,101	4.0	5.3	4.0
HOWARD	85,828	85,533	84,040	83,527	1,788	2,006	2.1	2.3	2.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,579	14,716	14,086	14,000	493	716	3.4	4.9	4.4
D. C. AREA	952,288	948,600	924,537	918,852	27,751	29,748	2.9	3.1	3.1
CALVERT	21,351	21,348	20,456	20,330	895	1,018	4.2	4.8	4.3
CHARLES	44,532	44,539	43,325	43,059	1,207	1,480	2.7	3.3	2.8
FREDERICK	72,248	72,606	70,136	69,705	2,112	2,901	2.9	4.0	4.4
MONTGOMERY	404,294	402,395	394,717	392,290	9,577	10,105	2.4	2.5	2.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	409,863	407,711	395,903	393,468	13,960	14,243	3.4	3.5	3.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	99,735	100,177	92,586	91,111	7,149	9,066	7.2	9.0	7.2
ALLEGANY	32,041	32,279	29,215	28,752	2,826	3,527	8.8	10.9	9.1
GARRETT	11,934	12,080	10,881	10,613	1,053	1,467	8.8	12.1	9.8
WASHINGTON	55,760	55,818	52,490	51,746	3,270	4,072	5.9	7.3	5.6
BALANCE OF STATE	196,870	194,032	186,194	180,665	10,676	13,367	5.4	6.9	5.8
CAROLINE	13,732	13,690	13,128	12,902	604	788	4.4	5.8	6.3
CECIL	33,302	33,604	31,567	31,304	1,735	2,300	5.2	6.8	7.6
DORCHESTER	17,408	17,047	16,426	15,623	982	1,424	5.6	8.4	7.9
KENT	9,092	8,701	8,676	8,229	416	472	4.6	5.4	4.3
ST. MARY'S	34,945	35,326	33,351	33,435	1,594	1,891	4.6	5.4	3.6
SOMERSET	11,843	10,822	10,306	9,315	1,537	1,507	13.0	13.9	11.0
TALBOT	16,151	15,965	15,654	15,424	497	541	3.1	3.4	3.3
WICOMICO	40,668	40,992	38,628	38,500	2,040	2,492	5.0	6.1	4.8
WORCESTER	19,729	17,885	18,458	15,933	1,271	1,952	6.4	10.9	6.1
[1] UNITED STATES	120,264,000	119,957,000	113,905,000	112,867,000	6,359,000	7,090,000	5.3	5.9	6.2

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
MAY, 1988

MARYLAND

JOBLESSNESS RISES AFTER HITTING FIFTEEN YEAR LOW

Maryland's unemployment rate, which has steadily fallen since January, experienced a minor setback in May. After dropping to a fifteen year low for unemployment in April, the jobless rate inched up marginally in May, by 0.1 percentage points, to register 4.1 percent. The over-the-month increase in the unemployment rate, although contrary to the labor market experience of prior years, places this May's estimate at the same level recorded for May 1987.

	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,435,608	2,406,385	2,412,632
Total Employment	2,335,540	2,310,505	2,314,147
Total Unemployment	100,068	95,880	98,485
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.0	4.1
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.3	6.1

Despite the increase in Maryland's unemployment estimate, the actual number of residents employed rose by slightly more than 25,000 persons over the month, from 2,310,505 in April to 2,335,540 in May. However, as summer workers and students began to enter the job market, the benefit of this employment expansion was masked by a slightly higher increase of 29,223 persons in the labor force. This imbalance was highlighted by the addition of an estimated 4,188 persons to the statewide jobless rolls.

The direction of labor market activity in Maryland during May was closely aligned with the national forecast. While the number of American workers rose over the month, expansion in the labor force overshadowed employment gains, causing unemployment to rise from 5.3 percent in April to 5.4 percent in May.

SEASONAL GAINS CONTINUE, ALBEIT SLOWLY

Although seasonal hiring continued to increase the job count on Maryland's industrial payrolls, the overall movement was considerably less than the normal springtime expansion. During May, the count of nonfarm jobs rose by just 9,600 - an increase which paled in comparison to last May's gain of 19,500 jobs. The lag in May's job gains, however, is not a sudden aberration since increases in industrial payrolls have been below expectations throughout 1988.

The expansion in industrial payroll employment during May resulted entirely from job generation in the state's nonmanufacturing industries.

Trade registered a seasonal gain of 7,700 jobs during May - an increase identical to that of last May. Although sporadic hiring occurred throughout the trade sector, the primary growth contributor was eating and drinking establishments. Job generation in local eateries accounted for more than 50.0 percent of the overall expansion in the trade sector.

The construction industry contributed an estimated 2,500 jobs to the statewide labor market during May, adding to the growth of 4,200 since its wintertime low this February. Job gains this year have been much more limited than those of last year. The increase in mortgage lending rates has, in large part, contributed to this disparity.

In the services sector, the unusually cool temperatures which dominated the forecast during May caused employers to temper their pre-season hiring patterns. Overall employment in the sector increased by 1,300 jobs during May. The expansion in job opportunities, although highest in hotels/lodging places and amusement/recreation, was significantly below the mark set last year.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

MAY 1988

Major Industry Grouping	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2038.4	2028.8	2025.5
Manufacturing	204.5	205.4	206.9
Durable Goods	108.5	108.8	109.9
Nondurable Goods	96.0	96.6	97.0
Nonmanufacturing	1833.9	1823.4	1818.6
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.9
Construction	151.6	149.1	151.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	91.9	91.6	93.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	522.5	517.2	515.5
Wholesale Trade	110.9	110.7	109.0
Retail Trade	411.6	406.5	406.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	126.3	126.0	124.1
Services	544.8	543.5	536.3
Total Government	395.0	394.2	396.4
Federal	127.6	127.5	130.5
State	92.3	92.7	92.1
Local	175.1	174.0	173.8

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Throughout the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the number of unemployed persons rose by nearly 2,300 over the month. Reacting to this increase in unemployment volume, the region's jobless rate rose slightly, from 4.4 percent in April to 4.5 percent in May. The unemployment impact was particularly evident in Queen Anne's County where the jobless rate escalated from 3.4 percent in April to 4.2 percent in May.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

Unemployment in the D.C. suburbs also rose by a slight 0.1 percentage points over the month, reaching 3.0 percent in May. All of the area's local jurisdictions, with the exception of Frederick County where the jobless rate held steady at 2.9 percent, reflected the regional unemployment upturn.

WESTERN MARYLAND

In Western Maryland, the overall jobless rate rose to 7.4 percent in May, up from that of 7.2 percent recorded in April. In Washington County, employment growth fell considerably below labor force expansion, causing the county's jobless rate to increase noticeably from 5.8 percent to 6.6 percent. The opposite was true in Allegany County where unemployment declined from 8.8 percent to 8.5 percent and, in Garrett County, where joblessness also subsided from 8.7 percent to 8.6 percent.

BALANCE OF STATE

The seasonal nature of the shore's economy caused the area's unemployment rate to increase from 5.4 percent in April to 5.6 percent in May. Reduced activity in the shore's food processing industry contributed to increased unemployment levels in a number of the area's local jurisdictions. In both Somerset and Worcester Counties, unemployment, although declining, was noticeably above last year's recorded levels.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--MAY 1988

Major Industry Grouping	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	May 1988	Apr.1988	May 1988	Apr.1988	May 1988	Apr.1988	May 1988	Apr.1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1092.4	1087.2	723.3	720.1	86.2	85.3	134.8	133.3
Manufacturing	130.4	130.5	35.6	35.7	16.0	16.0	23.0	23.7
Durable Goods	73.5	73.8	18.5	18.6	7.5	7.4	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	56.9	56.7	17.1	17.1	8.5	8.6	14.3	15.0
Nonmanufacturing	962.0	956.7	687.7	684.4	70.2	69.3	111.8	109.6
Construction	73.9	72.9	63.2	61.7	5.3	4.9	10.3	9.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	53.0	52.9	26.6	26.6	5.4	5.3	7.5	7.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	269.8	267.3	193.5	193.0	23.4	23.2	36.0	35.2
Wholesale Trade	64.8	64.7	36.3	36.2	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	205.0	202.6	157.2	156.8	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	74.3	74.1	42.3	42.0	3.0	3.0	5.1	5.0
Services and Mining	287.7	286.4	210.5	211.0	18.6	18.5	29.6	28.7
Total Government	203.3	203.1	151.6	150.1	14.5	14.4	23.3	23.4
Federal	49.3	49.5	67.0	66.9	1.8	1.8	6.2	6.2
State	62.8	62.9	19.8	19.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7
Local	91.2	90.7	64.8	63.5	8.2	8.1	12.7	12.5

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

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Additional industry detail available upon request.
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MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
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STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

MAY, 1988

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY	APRIL*	MAY	APRIL*	MAY	APRIL*	MAY	APRIL*	MAY '87
MARYLAND	2,435,608	2,406,385	2,335,540	2,310,505	100,068	95,880	4.1	4.0	4.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,170,795	1,156,627	1,118,206	1,106,312	52,589	50,315	4.5	4.4	4.5
BALTIMORE CITY	343,587	339,476	319,849	316,447	23,738	23,029	6.9	6.8	7.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	208,479	205,924	202,111	199,962	6,368	5,962	3.1	2.9	3.2
BALTIMORE	380,684	376,099	365,438	361,551	15,246	14,548	4.0	3.9	3.9
CARROLL	58,823	58,190	57,344	56,734	1,479	1,456	2.5	2.5	3.7
HARFORD	77,489	76,542	74,305	73,514	3,184	3,028	4.1	4.0	3.8
HOWARD	86,868	85,823	84,925	84,022	1,943	1,801	2.2	2.1	2.1
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,865	14,575	14,234	14,083	631	492	4.2	3.4	4.2
D. C. AREA	963,035	952,436	934,287	924,666	28,748	27,770	3.0	2.9	3.1
CALVERT	21,628	21,367	20,671	20,458	957	909	4.4	4.3	4.0
CHARLES	45,097	44,543	43,782	43,331	1,315	1,212	2.9	2.7	2.7
FREDERICK	72,978	72,247	70,876	70,146	2,102	2,101	2.9	2.9	4.0
MONTGOMERY	409,116	404,438	398,880	394,773	10,236	9,665	2.5	2.4	2.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	414,216	409,841	400,078	395,958	14,138	13,883	3.4	3.4	3.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	101,709	99,868	94,161	92,738	7,548	7,130	7.4	7.1	6.9
ALLEGANY	32,520	32,101	29,763	29,272	2,757	2,829	8.5	8.8	8.0
GARRETT	12,295	11,940	11,242	10,899	1,053	1,041	8.6	8.7	8.1
WASHINGTON	56,894	55,827	53,156	52,567	3,738	3,260	6.6	5.8	6.0
BALANCE OF STATE	200,071	197,455	188,888	186,790	11,183	10,665	5.6	5.4	4.9
CAROLINE	13,996	13,785	13,302	13,180	694	605	5.0	4.4	5.4
CECIL	33,734	33,319	31,995	31,587	1,739	1,732	5.2	5.2	5.2
DORCHESTER	17,367	17,467	16,028	16,490	1,339	977	7.7	5.6	6.5
KENT	9,383	9,125	8,730	8,708	653	417	7.0	4.6	4.1
ST. MARY'S	35,441	35,061	33,814	33,463	1,627	1,598	4.6	4.6	4.8
SOMERSET	11,885	11,874	10,597	10,341	1,288	1,533	10.8	12.9	7.6
TALBOT	16,374	16,215	15,619	15,715	755	500	4.6	3.1	2.7
WICOMICO	40,044	40,815	38,025	38,779	2,019	2,036	5.0	5.0	4.7
WORCESTER	21,847	19,794	20,778	18,527	1,069	1,267	4.9	6.4	3.7
[1] UNITED STATES	120,775,000	120,264,000	114,222,000	113,905,000	6,553,000	6,359,000	5.4	5.3	6.1

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

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Department of Economic & Employment Development

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland

June, 1988

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

J. Randall Evans
Secretary

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
JUNE, 1988

MARYLAND

SEASONAL INFLUENCES INCREASE UNEMPLOYMENT

Seasonal trends dominated Maryland's labor market during June. As students and summer workers entered the work force, the additional pressure exerted by these new jobseekers caused Maryland's unemployment rate to rise from 4.1 percent in May to 4.4 percent in June. The over-the-month movement in the unemployment rate, although consistent with past years, reflects a slightly higher increase than last year when joblessness rose by just 0.1 percentage points to reach its June level of 4.2 percent. This June's rate, although moderately above last year's recorded level, represents a significant improvement over the long-term monthly average. From an historical perspective, the unemployment rate in June over the past seven years (1981-1987) has averaged 5.8 percent.

	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,458,975	2,436,543	2,427,683
Total Employment	2,350,497	2,336,399	2,324,923
Total Unemployment	108,478	100,144	102,760
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.1	4.2
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.4	6.3

Between May and June, more than 22,400 persons joined the statewide labor pool, bringing the total labor force estimate to a new all-time high. Although employment also climbed to a record-breaking level of 2,350,497, the increasing job demands created by a rapidly expanding labor force undermined the monthly employment gains of 14,098 persons. The interaction of these labor force changes caused the statewide jobless rolls to rise to 108,478 in June, up from 100,144 in May.

On average, jobseekers across the nation fared slightly better than those in Maryland during June. The rate of employment expansion nationally surpassed the statewide gain by a ratio of almost 3 to 1. Despite this relatively healthy employment gain, a slightly higher labor force expansion caused the national unemployment rate to edge up from 5.4 percent in May to 5.5 percent in June.

SEASONAL HIRING PROCEEDS BUT AT A SLOWER PACE THAN IN 1987

Since the start of 1988, employment has steadily expanded, increasing by 36,700 jobs between January and June. Seasonal hiring activity in June accounted for slightly more than 12.0 percent, or 4,600 jobs, of this overall expansion. Hiring activity this year, however, has been relatively sluggish when compared to last year's January-June gains of 98,800 jobs. In June 1987 alone, industrial payrolls expanded by slightly more than 25,000 jobs.

The growth in employment opportunities during June resulted entirely from increased activity generated by the state's private sector employers. The most significant gains emanated from seasonal hiring in amusement/recreation, eating and drinking establishments, agricultural services, trucking, and food processing. In addition, increased demand helped to elevate employment levels in food stores and in health, business, and legal services. The combined effect of these, and other sporadic gains, helped to neutralize the employment downswings in education which affected state and local government payrolls and educational services.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

JUNE 1988

Major Industry Grouping	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2043.8	2039.2	2050.7
Manufacturing	206.6	204.1	207.6
Durable Goods	108.8	108.0	110.3
Nondurable Goods	97.8	96.1	97.3
Nonmanufacturing	1837.2	1835.1	1843.2
Mining	1.9	1.8	1.9
Construction	151.5	151.0	155.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	92.6	92.3	94.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	525.5	522.8	523.7
Wholesale Trade	110.1	110.6	110.1
Retail Trade	415.4	412.2	413.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	128.2	126.9	126.0
Services	550.1	544.0	548.8
Total Government	387.4	396.3	392.7
Federal	128.1	127.6	131.5
State	89.4	92.5	89.8
Local	169.9	176.2	171.4

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

June unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area rose to 5.0 percent, up from 4.5 percent in May. The increase in the metropolitan area's jobless estimate occurred despite a gain of 8,272 in the number of workers recorded between May and June. All of the region's local jurisdictions, with the exception of Queen Anne's County where increased activity helped to stave off rising joblessness, experienced increased unemployment. In general, industrial activity in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the expected seasonal norm, with job gains foremost in amusement/recreation, construction, and eating/drinking establishments and declines centered primarily in local education and educational services.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

In Maryland's D.C. suburbs, unemployment also advanced, by 0.2 percentage points, to register 3.2 in June--a rate identical to that recorded in June, 1987. Although seasonal hiring helped to boost payrolls in construction, trucking, amusement/recreation, and trade, the end of the term layoffs in school systems and the seasonal increase in new and re-entrant workers into the labor force impacted negatively upon the area's unemployment picture.

WESTERN MARYLAND

The unemployment rate in Western Maryland stabilized in June, holding at the May rate of 7.4 percent. Last year's June jobless rate was noticeably higher at 8.0 percent. Despite this June's seemingly stable picture, overall employment in the region dropped by 261 persons--a decline which was masked by the withdrawal of these workers from the labor force. In Washington County, the reduction in the local labor force was the primary factor in lowering the county's unemployment volume by 361 persons and the unemployment rate from 6.5 percent to 6.0 percent. In Allegany and Garrett counties, however, a contrasting picture unfolded whereby labor force expansion, albeit negligible, served to increase the unemployment burden in these two counties.

BALANCE OF STATE

In the Balance of State area, a region where the economy is affected by a strong degree of seasonality, unemployment dropped back from 5.6 percent to 5.3 percent. Seasonal fluctuations were apparent throughout the region where unemployment rates in June ranged from a low of 3.3 percent in Worcester County to a high of 8.6 percent in Somerset County. Although many of the local economies in the shore area have been negatively impacted of late by drought conditions and below normal seafood harvesting activities, seasonal labor market activity was characteristically strong in Worcester County. During June, the burgeoning tourist trade in Worcester County helped to provide jobs for more than 4,200 new and re-entrant jobseekers.

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STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JUNE, 1988

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE '87
MARYLAND	2,458,975	2,436,543	2,350,497	2,336,399	108,478	100,144	4.4	4.1	4.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,184,840	1,170,073	1,125,729	1,117,457	59,111	52,616	5.0	4.5	4.6
BALTIMORE CITY	348,467	343,435	322,001	319,635	26,466	23,800	7.6	6.9	7.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	210,645	208,336	203,471	201,976	7,174	6,360	3.4	3.1	3.3
BALTIMORE	385,346	380,397	367,896	365,193	17,450	15,204	4.5	4.0	4.0
CARROLL	59,504	58,804	57,730	57,306	1,774	1,498	3.0	2.5	3.8
HARFORD	78,304	77,414	74,805	74,255	3,499	3,159	4.5	4.1	3.9
HOWARD	87,679	86,827	85,496	84,868	2,183	1,959	2.5	2.3	2.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,895	14,862	14,330	14,225	565	637	3.8	4.3	3.6
D. C. AREA	967,753	963,606	936,697	934,812	31,056	28,794	3.2	3.0	3.2
CALVERT	21,791	21,640	20,725	20,683	1,066	957	4.9	4.4	4.3
CHARLES	45,368	45,138	43,895	43,807	1,473	1,331	3.2	2.9	2.9
FREDERICK	73,229	73,005	71,059	70,916	2,170	2,089	3.0	2.9	3.8
MONTGOMERY	410,898	409,343	399,909	399,104	10,989	10,239	2.7	2.5	2.5
PRINCE GEORGE'S	416,468	414,480	401,110	400,302	15,358	14,178	3.7	3.4	3.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	101,765	102,058	94,236	94,497	7,529	7,561	7.4	7.4	8.0
ALLEGANY	32,671	32,628	29,711	29,857	2,960	2,771	9.1	8.5	10.5
GARRETT	12,462	12,342	11,267	11,287	1,195	1,055	9.6	8.5	8.5
WASHINGTON	56,632	57,088	53,258	53,353	3,374	3,735	6.0	6.5	6.4
BALANCE OF STATE	204,620	200,805	193,837	189,634	10,783	11,171	5.3	5.6	5.0
CAROLINE	13,955	14,068	13,353	13,372	602	696	4.3	4.9	4.8
CECIL	34,227	33,698	32,352	31,961	1,875	1,737	5.5	5.2	5.7
DORCHESTER	17,662	17,442	16,213	16,115	1,449	1,327	8.2	7.6	7.4
KENT	9,053	9,432	8,719	8,779	334	653	3.7	6.9	4.9
ST. MARY'S	35,587	35,547	33,886	33,913	1,701	1,634	4.8	4.6	4.7
SOMERSET	11,686	11,920	10,683	10,652	1,003	1,268	8.6	10.6	6.8
TALBOT	16,130	16,473	15,429	15,706	701	767	4.3	4.7	3.7
WICOMICO	40,122	40,262	37,879	38,243	2,243	2,019	5.6	5.0	4.8
WORCESTER	26,198	21,963	25,323	20,893	875	1,070	3.3	4.9	3.2
[1] UNITED STATES	123,028,000	120,775,000	116,209,000	114,222,000	6,819,000	6,553,000	5.5	5.4	6.3

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT1 BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--JUNE 1988

Major Industry Grouping	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1988	May 1988	June 1988	May 1988	June 1988	May 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1095.8	1091.2	721.2	724.6	86.0	86.5	138.9	135.0
Manufacturing	131.0	130.0	35.8	35.7	16.1	16.1	24.5	22.9
Durable Goods	73.5	73.0	18.5	18.6	7.5	7.5	8.8	8.7
Nondurable Goods	57.5	57.0	17.3	17.1	8.6	8.6	15.7	14.2
Nonmanufacturing	964.8	961.2	685.4	688.9	69.9	70.4	114.4	112.1
Construction	75.1	74.1	62.3	61.9	5.1	5.3	10.2	10.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	53.5	53.2	27.2	26.7	5.5	5.5	7.5	7.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	270.6	269.6	193.6	194.2	23.5	23.3	37.6	36.3
Wholesale Trade	65.0	64.6	35.2	36.3	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	205.6	205.0	158.4	157.9	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	75.4	74.2	43.0	42.7	3.1	3.0	5.5	5.2
Services and Mining	289.1	287.1	213.3	211.0	18.9	18.7	30.8	29.6
Total Government	201.1	203.0	146.0	152.4	13.8	14.6	22.8	23.3
Federal	49.3	49.4	67.5	67.1	1.7	1.8	6.4	6.2
State	63.1	62.8	17.7	19.8	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.4
Local	88.7	90.8	60.8	65.5	7.8	8.1	12.7	12.7

1The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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9/12/88

Maryland
Department of Economic & Employment Development

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland

July, 1988

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

J. Randall Evans
Secretary

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
JULY, 1988

MARYLAND

UNEMPLOYMENT PICTURE LOW KEY

Following a slight upturn in June, Maryland's unemployment rate dropped back by 0.2 percentage points to register 4.2 percent in July. The over-the-month decline in the jobless rate places this July's estimate at the same level recorded in July, 1987. At 4.2 percent, it is the lowest July jobless rate on record since the 3.4 percent reported in July, 1970.

Small changes are typical of July unemployment. For the most part, by July, the rush of activity that normally occurs when employers initiate their summer expansion and students and temporary workers enter the job market in search of these new positions has reached the final spiral. Employers have completed their hiring and those workers who were unable to find jobs have already exited the job market.

	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,465,880	2,464,499	2,419,113
Total Employment	2,361,466	2,355,820	2,317,046
Total Unemployment	104,414	108,679	102,067
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.4	4.2
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.5	6.0

Over the past seven years, with the exception of 1984, movement in the labor market over the June-July period has been characterized by declines in both the labor force and employment levels. This year's labor market experience, however, contrasted with that of prior years. Between June and July, more than 5,600 residents were added to the statewide employment rolls, raising July's employment estimate to a level of 2,361,466. This monthly employment gain was more than sufficient to absorb the influx of nearly 1,400 new and re-entrant jobseekers into the labor force. More importantly, it helped to reduce the pool of unemployed workers by more than 4,200 persons, from 108,679 in June to 104,414 in July.

Although the market for summer jobs is normally highly competitive, this year's labor force and employment expansion could be an indication that jobseekers are becoming more confident and willing to continue their job search until the opportunity for employment comes along.

Nationally, the civilian unemployment rate held steady at 5.5 percent in July. Although the number of unemployed Americans did rise by 4,000 people, this increase was not significant enough to cause any movement in the national jobless rate.

TEMPORARY LAYOFFS LOWER INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS

For the first time this year, Maryland's industrial payrolls declined over the month by slightly more than 12,000 jobs. For the most part, however, these losses, the majority of which resulted from end of the school term layoffs, are only temporary and can be expected to be recovered when schools resume in September.

During July, the closing of schools for the summer prompted employment cutbacks in state and local education, transportation, and educational services. Aside from these losses, vacation shutdowns and reduced business activity lessened employment levels in apparel/textile and paper products manufacturing.

The full impact of these losses was cushioned somewhat by ongoing seasonal hiring which helped to boost payrolls in construction, eating and drinking establishments, amusement and recreation, membership organizations, and city and county government.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

JULY 1988

Major Industry Grouping	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2037.3	2049.5	2035.7
Manufacturing	207.9	207.2	207.1
Durable Goods	109.7	109.1	109.8
Nondurable Goods	98.2	98.1	97.4
Nonmanufacturing	1829.4	1842.3	1828.6
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.9
Construction	155.3	153.0	157.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	92.3	92.6	93.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	526.7	525.3	524.8
Wholesale Trade	110.6	110.2	110.7
Retail Trade	416.1	415.1	414.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	128.2	128.0	126.4
Services	553.7	551.5	549.2
Total Government	371.3	390.0	375.1
Federal	128.2	128.0	132.1
State	85.9	89.4	84.4
Local	157.2	172.6	158.6

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, a decline of 5,707 persons on the region's jobless rolls helped to ease the area's jobless rate down from 5.0 percent in June to 4.5 percent in July. All of the region's local jurisdictions, with the exception of Howard County where unemployment stabilized at 2.5 percent, shared in this decline. Baltimore City had the highest jobless rate in the region, however, it did drop significantly from 7.6 percent in June to 6.9 percent in July. Throughout the region, hiring activity occurred in construction, city and county governments, amusement and recreation, trucking, eating and drinking establishments, and membership organizations. These and other gains helped to compensate for declines in education, local transportation, educational services, and apparel and textile manufacturing.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

Unemployment in Maryland's D.C. suburbs edged up marginally from 3.2 percent in June to 3.3 percent in July. Although employment in the area increased by 381 persons, the imbalance created by a substantially higher labor force gain impacted negatively upon the regional unemployment picture. The region's industrial activity during July was blotted by a mixture of losses and gains. On the down side, job losses were the most extensive in state and local education and educational services. Meanwhile, seasonal hiring continued to boost payrolls in construction, particularly among special trade contractors, and in several of the region's services industries.

WESTERN MARYLAND

In Western Maryland, the jobless rate dropped back slightly from 7.4 percent to 7.3 percent. This compares favorably to last July's estimate of 7.6 percent. In Washington County, the only county in the region to experience increased joblessness, layoffs in manufacturing caused the county's unemployment rate to rise to 6.1 percent in July, up from 5.9 percent in June. For the entire area, layoffs occurred primarily in education. Meanwhile, hiring was scattered throughout trade, services, and in construction.

BALANCE OF STATE

Joblessness in the Balance of State area rose to 5.5 percent in July, up from June's estimate of 5.3 percent. Seasonal fluctuations were apparent in many of the counties comprising the area. The most noticeable changes, however, occurred in Kent and Cecil counties. In Kent County, temporary layoffs in food processing and auto parts manufacturing, which added slightly more than 500 people to the county's unemployment rolls, pushed the county's unemployment rate up from 3.7 percent to 9.1 percent. Cecil County's increased unemployment, from 5.7 percent to 7.8 percent, also resulted largely from manufacturing cutbacks not only in the county itself but also in nearby Delaware where many of Cecil's residents commute to work.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--JULY 1988

Major Industry Grouping	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1988	June 1988	July 1988	June 1988	July 1988	June 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1090.5	1095.7	720.4	727.0	85.8	86.2	139.4	139.4
Manufacturing	130.9	131.4	35.9	35.8	16.3	16.2	24.5	24.6
Durable Goods	74.2	74.1	18.7	18.5	7.5	7.5	8.6	8.8
Nondurable Goods	56.7	57.3	17.2	17.3	8.8	8.7	15.9	15.8
Nonmanufacturing	959.6	964.3	684.5	691.2	69.5	70.0	114.9	114.8
Construction	76.3	75.2	64.0	62.7	5.3	5.0	10.2	10.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	52.9	53.4	27.1	27.2	5.4	5.5	7.4	7.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	270.7	270.5	194.6	194.4	23.7	23.6	38.8	38.0
Wholesale Trade	64.9	65.0	35.4	35.3	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	205.8	205.5	159.2	159.1	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	75.6	75.3	43.3	42.9	3.1	3.1	5.5	5.5
Services and Mining	290.1	288.9	215.1	213.9	19.1	19.1	31.2	30.8
Total Government	194.0	201.0	140.4	150.1	12.9	13.7	21.8	22.8
Federal	49.8	49.3	67.8	67.7	1.7	1.7	6.2	6.2
State	62.5	62.6	14.8	17.6	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.7
Local	81.7	89.1	57.8	64.8	6.9	7.7	11.7	12.9

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JULY, 1988

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JULY	JUNE*	JULY	JUNE*	JULY	JUNE*	JULY	JUNE*	JULY '87
MARYLAND	2,465,880	2,464,499	2,361,466	2,355,820	104,414	108,679	4.2	4.4	4.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,181,071	1,184,944	1,127,661	1,125,827	53,410	59,117	4.5	5.0	4.5
BALTIMORE CITY	346,342	348,524	322,554	322,029	23,788	26,495	6.9	7.6	6.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	210,514	210,649	203,820	203,489	6,694	7,160	3.2	3.4	3.3
BALTIMORE	383,682	385,378	368,528	367,928	15,154	17,450	3.9	4.5	3.7
CARROLL	59,503	59,508	57,829	57,735	1,674	1,773	2.8	3.0	4.6
HARFORD	78,312	78,290	74,933	74,811	3,379	3,479	4.3	4.4	4.4
HOWARD	87,882	87,702	85,643	85,504	2,239	2,198	2.5	2.5	2.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,837	14,892	14,355	14,331	482	561	3.2	3.8	3.6
D. C. AREA	974,135	972,809	942,017	941,636	32,118	31,173	3.3	3.2	3.2
CALVERT	21,858	21,915	20,842	20,834	1,016	1,081	4.6	4.9	4.5
CHARLES	45,854	45,612	44,144	44,126	1,710	1,486	3.7	3.3	3.2
FREDERICK	73,834	73,601	71,462	71,434	2,372	2,167	3.2	2.9	3.7
MONTGOMERY	413,480	413,089	402,180	402,018	11,300	11,071	2.7	2.7	2.6
PRINCE GEORGE'S	419,108	418,593	403,388	403,225	15,720	15,368	3.8	3.7	3.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	102,167	101,932	94,717	94,403	7,450	7,529	7.3	7.4	7.6
ALLEGANY	32,458	32,716	29,689	29,753	2,769	2,963	8.5	9.1	10.5
GARRETT	12,848	12,481	11,618	11,287	1,230	1,194	9.6	9.6	8.0
WASHINGTON	56,861	56,735	53,410	53,363	3,451	3,372	6.1	5.9	5.9
BALANCE OF STATE	208,508	204,817	197,072	193,956	11,436	10,861	5.5	5.3	5.4
CAROLINE	13,620	14,004	13,095	13,401	525	603	3.9	4.3	5.5
CECIL	35,207	34,246	32,470	32,287	2,737	1,959	7.8	5.7	8.1
DORCHESTER	17,593	17,726	16,168	16,273	1,425	1,453	8.1	8.2	7.6
KENT	9,458	9,082	8,593	8,747	865	335	9.1	3.7	3.7
ST. MARY'S	36,649	35,345	34,963	33,652	1,686	1,693	4.6	4.8	4.5
SOMERSET	11,662	11,714	10,848	10,718	814	996	7.0	8.5	6.7
TALBOT	15,931	16,169	15,543	15,465	388	704	2.4	4.4	3.8
WICOMICO	40,414	40,265	38,230	38,021	2,184	2,244	5.4	5.6	5.0
WORCESTER	27,974	26,266	27,162	25,392	812	874	2.9	3.3	3.4
[1] UNITED STATES	123,888,000	123,028,000	117,066,000	116,209,000	6,823,000	6,819,000	5.5	5.5	6.0

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

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10/24/88

Maryland
Department of Economic &
Employment Development

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland

August, 1988

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

J. Randall Evans
Secretary

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS
AUGUST, 1988

MARYLAND

JOBLESS RATE HOLDS STEADY

Maryland's unemployment rate stabilized in August, holding at the July rate of 4.2 percent. The current rate of joblessness, although slightly above last August's estimate of 4.0 percent, still ranks as one of the lowest unemployment rates on record for the month over the last decade. Nationally, the unemployment barometer showed unemployment slipping slightly over the month by 0.1 percentage points to register 5.4 percent in August.

Labor market activity during August customarily reflects a degree of seasonal bias. The withdrawal of students and other summer workers from the job market normally contributes to a substantial retrenchment in the labor force during August. Over the past five years (1983-1987) alone, an average of slightly more than 5,300 workers terminated their summer employment and withdrew from the labor market during August. With only a few exceptions over the years, employment reductions have also been the norm.

	August 1988	July 1988	August 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,467,623	2,468,240	2,409,689
Total Employment	2,364,730	2,363,542	2,313,580
Total Unemployment	102,893	104,698	96,109
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.2	4.0
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.5	5.8

This year's labor market experience, however, presented a contrasting picture. The labor force, while declining, dropped back by just 617 people. Owing to the fact that this decline was considerably below expectations, it appears that the majority of seasonal workers opted to extend their summer work experience this year. Meanwhile, the decline in the labor force was countered by an increase of 1,188 in the number of employed residents. The interaction of these changes helped to reduce the statewide jobless rolls by slightly more than 1,800 people, down to a level of 102,893 in August.

Although the economy has responded to a normal series of seasonal ups and downs this year, job creation has proven relatively strong. Since January, more than 94,000 workers have joined the employment rolls. More importantly, this employment expansion has helped to reduce the number of unemployed by approximately 20,600 people through August.

INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS REFLECT SEASONAL SWINGS

During August, Maryland's industrial payrolls did drop back overall, however, performance in selected industries balanced out some of the negative news.

In manufacturing, losses of 100+ jobs were noted in primary metals and in shipbuilding/boat repair; however, the industry as a whole was influenced more by the pluses. In apparel/textiles, returns from vacation shutdowns boosted employment by slightly more than 450 jobs and, in food processing, a late bloomer this year, increased activity elevated employment levels by more than 300 jobs.

In construction, building and repair activity continued at a moderate pace, prompting an overall increase of 750 jobs. All component industries--general building, heavy construction, and special trade--posted gains over the month; however, more than 50.0 percent of the increase emanated from hiring by special trade contractors.

In trade, merchants in both general merchandise and apparel stores responded to the increased buying activity generated by early school shoppers by augmenting their work forces. Employment in food stores was also on the upswing. On the down side, normal seasonal cutbacks reduced employment levels in building material/garden supply stores, hardware stores/nurseries, and in eating and drinking establishments.

In services, the only real bright spot was in business services where increased demand helped to generate nearly 400 jobs over the month. This increase helped to cushion somewhat the expected seasonal slides in hotels, amusement services, membership organizations, and agricultural services.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

AUGUST 1988

Major Industry Grouping	August 1988	July 1988	August 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	2036.3	2039.6	2031.9
Manufacturing	208.0	207.8	207.6
Durable Goods	109.4	109.9	109.3
Nondurable Goods	98.6	97.9	98.3
Nonmanufacturing	1828.3	1831.8	1824.4
Mining	1.8	1.9	1.9
Construction	156.1	155.4	157.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	93.0	93.1	93.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	526.3	525.9	524.6
Wholesale Trade	110.3	110.7	110.8
Retail Trade	416.0	415.2	413.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	127.6	128.1	125.8
Services	552.8	553.2	547.8
Total Government	370.7	374.2	373.8
Federal	128.2	128.4	131.7
State	85.7	85.8	84.5
Local	156.8	160.0	157.6

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate, estimated at 4.5 percent, remained unchanged over the month. During August, the number of workers in the region did decline by slightly more than 3,300, however, the withdrawal of an estimated 3,500 people from the job market helped to deter the potential for increased joblessness in the BMA. The region's labor force decline not only absorbed the drop off in employment, but, also helped to reduce the actual number of people on the BMA's jobless rolls by 221. Within the BMA, local unemployment rates ranged from a low of 2.6 percent in Carroll County to a high of 6.9 percent in Baltimore City. The BMA's industrial payrolls reacted similarly to those statewide in that most of the cutbacks were seasonal. Meanwhile, hiring activity did occur in paper products, construction, food stores, apparel/accessory stores, and health services.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

Unemployment in Maryland's D.C. suburbs also remained stable over the month, sticking at 3.3 percent. However, the scenario in the D.C. region was quite different from that in the BMA. During August, employment in the D.C. suburbs rose by 2,172 persons. This employment gain, however, fell slightly short of that in the labor force. As a result, unemployment volume did increase, but by just 54 people. Frederick County was the only local jurisdiction in the region to experience an increase in its jobless rate, albeit minimal, from 3.2 percent to 3.3 percent. Although seasonal declines did blot the region's industrial payrolls, noteworthy hiring did occur in food stores, furniture stores, business services, and in local education.

WESTERN MARYLAND

Western Maryland's unemployment rate dropped back noticeably over the month, by 0.7 percentage points to register 6.7 percent. This compares favorably with last year's estimate of 7.5 percent. Jobless rates declined in all of the western region's local jurisdictions. The largest decline, from 9.7 percent to 8.1 percent, occurred in Garrett County. Recalls in manufacturing and increased hiring in construction were the primary factors in improving the region's economic picture over the month.

BALANCE OF STATE

Joblessness in the Balance of State area also declined, from 5.5 percent in July to 5.0 percent in August. During August, an additional 700 shore area residents entered the job market in search of employment. Meanwhile, the total number of workers in the region climbed by a much higher 1,619 persons--an increase which helped to reduce the number of people on the region's jobless rolls by more than 900. Seasonal fluctuations were apparent in a number of counties in the region. Local jobless rates ranged from a low of 2.6 percent in Worcester County to a much higher 7.6 percent in Cecil County. During August, job gains were the most predominant in apparel/textiles and in food processing.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY - BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--AUGUST 1988

Major Industry Grouping	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1085.5	1089.7	722.3	722.3	85.3	84.9	139.2	139.0
Manufacturing	130.7	131.1	36.1	36.0	16.4	16.2	24.8	24.3
Durable Goods	73.4	74.3	18.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	8.9	8.6
Nondurable Goods	57.3	56.8	17.3	17.2	9.0	8.8	15.9	15.7
Nonmanufacturing	955.1	958.6	686.2	686.3	68.9	68.7	114.4	114.7
Construction	75.8	75.7	63.7	63.9	5.6	5.3	10.1	10.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	52.7	52.9	27.9	27.9	5.4	5.4	7.3	7.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	270.2	270.5	194.5	194.2	23.5	23.4	38.6	38.6
Wholesale Trade	64.6	65.0	35.4	35.4	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade	205.6	205.5	159.1	158.8	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	75.5	75.6	43.3	43.3	3.1	3.1	5.5	5.6
Services and Mining	290.1	290.6	214.5	215.2	19.0	19.0	31.2	31.1
Total Government	190.8	193.3	142.3	141.8	12.3	12.5	21.7	21.8
Federal	50.1	49.6	67.8	67.8	1.7	1.7	6.2	6.2
State	62.3	62.2	14.8	14.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Local	78.4	81.5	59.7	59.2	6.6	6.8	11.6	11.7

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Additional industry detail available upon request.
Current data preliminary; previous month revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

AUGUST, 1988

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AUGUST	JULY*	AUGUST	JULY*	AUGUST	JULY*	AUGUST	JULY*	AUG.'87
MARYLAND	2,467,623	2,468,240	2,364,730	2,363,542	102,893	104,698	4.2	4.2	4.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,178,069	1,181,604	1,124,744	1,128,058	53,325	53,546	4.5	4.5	4.4
BALTIMORE CITY	345,465	346,512	321,719	322,667	23,746	23,845	6.9	6.9	6.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	210,139	210,583	203,293	203,892	6,846	6,691	3.3	3.2	3.3
BALTIMORE	382,667	383,851	367,574	368,657	15,093	15,194	3.9	4.0	3.7
CARROLL	59,226	59,546	57,679	57,849	1,547	1,697	2.6	2.8	3.5
HARFORD	77,883	78,339	74,739	74,959	3,144	3,380	4.0	4.3	3.8
HOWARD	87,956	87,952	85,422	85,673	2,534	2,279	2.9	2.6	2.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	14,731	14,819	14,317	14,360	414	459	2.8	3.1	3.2
D. C. AREA	979,115	976,889	946,849	944,677	32,266	32,212	3.3	3.3	3.0
CALVERT	21,939	21,950	20,949	20,901	990	1,049	4.5	4.8	3.9
CHARLES	46,000	45,984	44,371	44,269	1,629	1,715	3.5	3.7	3.0
FREDERICK	74,295	74,033	71,829	71,664	2,466	2,369	3.3	3.2	3.6
MONTGOMERY	415,649	414,622	404,243	403,316	11,406	11,306	2.7	2.7	2.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	421,231	420,301	405,457	404,527	15,774	15,774	3.7	3.8	3.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	101,381	101,390	94,621	93,910	6,760	7,480	6.7	7.4	7.5
ALLEGANY	32,293	32,230	29,684	29,470	2,609	2,760	8.1	8.6	10.9
GARRETT	12,616	12,743	11,596	11,507	1,020	1,236	8.1	9.7	6.8
WASHINGTON	56,472	56,417	53,341	52,933	3,131	3,484	5.5	6.2	5.6
BALANCE OF STATE	209,057	208,357	198,514	196,895	10,543	11,462	5.0	5.5	4.4
CAROLINE	14,073	13,592	13,481	13,069	592	523	4.2	3.8	4.4
CECIL	34,913	35,305	32,252	32,536	2,661	2,769	7.6	7.8	4.8
DORCHESTER	17,671	17,576	16,782	16,143	889	1,433	5.0	8.2	4.7
KENT	9,097	9,440	8,691	8,577	406	863	4.5	9.1	3.7
ST. MARY'S	36,813	36,620	35,126	34,930	1,687	1,690	4.6	4.6	4.1
SOMERSET	11,596	11,648	10,837	10,840	759	808	6.5	6.9	6.4
TALBOT	16,419	15,904	15,705	15,516	714	388	4.3	2.4	5.1
WICOMICO	40,470	40,345	38,366	38,169	2,104	2,176	5.2	5.4	4.6
WORCESTER	28,005	27,927	27,274	27,115	731	812	2.6	2.9	2.8
UNITED STATES [1]	123,396,000	123,888,000	116,737,000	117,066,000	6,659,000	6,823,000	5.4	5.5	5.8

*Estimates for the state are revised.

[1] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.